

*Type*: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia No. 142489. *Paratypes*: Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. z13550.

*Type locality*: Red Pass Junction, source of Fraser River, British Columbia, altitude 3394 ft.

This little lymnaeid is unlike any other west-coast form of this genus. It is differently shaped and very much smaller than *sumassi* Baird, which occurs in this general region.<sup>2</sup> It most resembles *L. binneyi* Tryon, but differs in its longer, more pointed spire, deeper sutures, and more convex whorls. The texture is also different, *binneyi* having a waxy luster and coarse growth lines while *hedleyi* is of duller luster and the growth lines are finer. *Traski* Tryon, has more flat-sided whorls, a more pointed spire and less convex whorls, and a differently shaped columella. The texture is also different in the two forms, *traski* being more waxy. The variation in the height of spire and the convexity of the whorls is paralleled only by forms of *emarginata*, which certain forms of *hedleyi* somewhat resemble.

The species is dedicated to Mr. Charles Hedley, who collected the specimens. The writer is indebted to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry for the opportunity of studying and describing this interesting form.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SOMATOGYRUS FROM  
WISCONSIN

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BY HENRY A. PILSBRY AND FRANK C. BAKER

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SOMATOGYRUS TRYONI new species.

*Somatogyrus currierianus* (Milwaukee specimen) Tryon,  
Mon. Fresh-water Univ. Moll., Contin. Haldeman, p. 62,  
pl. 17, fig. 13, 1870 (not the description).

<sup>2</sup> Baker, Lymnaeidae of North America, p. 403, pl. XLI, figs. 11-17.

Type locality: Pipersville Rapids, Rock River, Jefferson Co., Wis.

Shell globosely conic, very solid; color brownish or greenish horn, or light yellowish olive, rarely hyaline excepting in the young; sculpture of distinct growth lines, coarse in places, in others the shell is smooth, the young shell having very fine spiral lines; whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , convex, rapidly increasing in diameter, the body whorl globose; sutures well impressed; spire broadly conic, slightly shorter than aperture; apex blunt, the nuclear whorl not much raised above the second whorl, rounded, punctate or malleated; aperture roundly ovate or ovate, slightly narrowed and angular posteriorly, whitish or bluish white within, sometimes with a dirty yellowish border within the thin, sharp outer lip; peristome continuous, appressed to the parietal wall; inner lip and whole columellar region with a heavy, flattened callus, which either completely closes the umbilicus or leaves a small, narrow chink; in very old specimens there is a delicate keel bordering the flattened columellar area; the whole apertural border is thickened and frequently a second apertural border is formed within the first.

L. 8.6; D. 7.3; Ap. L. 6.0; D. 4.0 mm. Milwaukee specimen (A. N. S. P. No. 57023).

L. 5.6; D. 5.3; Ap. L. 4.1 mm. Type A. N. S. P.

L. 6.2; D. 5.3; Ap. L. 4.0; D.; 2.5 mm. Paratype (U. of I., Z22511).

L. 5.8; D. 4.1; Ap. L. 3.1; D. 2.1 mm. Paratype (U. of I., Z22511).

Genitalia with a simple verge apparently without flagellum, very wide and much compressed. Radula with the formula 28: 28: 6-1-6: 6-1-6/6-6: 6-1-6: 28: 28, the side cusps of center and lateral subequal on either side of a large central cusp. Operculum with distinct, though fine, spiral lines.

Distribution: Rock drainage, Ashippun River east of Mapleton; Bark River at Highway 67, Waukesha Co.; Crawfish River at Aztalan, Bark River at Rome, Pipersville Rapids, Jefferson Co. Fox drainage (Illinois),

Mukwonago River and Creek, Waukesha Co.; Lake Michigan drainage, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.

The Milwaukee specimen (No. 57023 A. N. S. P.) figured by Tryon as *currierianus* Lea was long ago recognized as an erroneous identification and queried on the label by the senior author. It could not be identified with any known species of the genus. There seemed to be no reason to doubt the locality, which is vouched for on the label by the name of I. A. Lapham, a reliable naturalist of Wisconsin in the sixties; yet in the absence of confirmation by collectors in the last fifty years, the record had come to be regarded as dubious or mythical.

During the summer of 1926 Dr. Alvin R. Cahn, of the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, collected extensively in Waukesha and Jefferson counties, Wisconsin, and among the material submitted to the junior author for his work on the fresh water Mollusca of Wisconsin were a number of *Somatogyrus* that appeared to be the same as the Milwaukee specimen of Tryon, excepting that they were somewhat smaller and had a small umbilical chink. The Milwaukee specimen is apparently a very old shell, perhaps having added a third seasons growth, a fact shown by a dark line marking the place of a former outer lip. A specimen in the Pipersville lot has begun to do the same thing. The Milwaukee specimen is scarcely typical of the normal adult stage of the species, and for this reason the type material is taken from the Pipersville locality, from which the genitalia and radula were described. These will be figured by the junior author in the Monograph of Wisconsin Fresh Water Mollusca, now awaiting publication by the Wisconsin Natural History Survey.

*S. tryoni* differs from *S. integer* in its longer spire, rounder whorls of the same, deeper sutures, more globose body-whorl, which is not dilated, and the very narrow umbilical opening, which is rarely completely closed by the heavy columellar callus, as is the case in *integer*, in which the inner lip is bordered by a wide sulcus indicating added shell growth to the inner lip. From *S. depressus*, which it great-

ly resembles in form, it is at once distinguished by the very heavy columellar callus and the small umbilical chink, depressus having only a thin wash of callus and being distinctly umbilicated.

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#### BOSTON MALACOLOGICAL CLUB

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The Boston Malacological Club has held its regular meetings during the past season, on the first Tuesday evening of each month, from October to May, inclusive. These have been held in the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History, with the exception of the Annual Meeting, on May 3rd, when the members of the Club were the guests of the retiring president, Mr. Arthur F. Gray and Mrs. Gray, at their home in Watertown, Mass.

The meetings have been well attended; the membership list, now numbering forty-two, has been increased by the addition of four new names; and at the April meeting it was voted to create a class of Honorary Membership, the number to be limited to five.

Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Bryant Walker of Detroit, Michigan, and Mr. J. W. Taylor of Leeds, England, were elected to Honorary membership.

The Club this year decided to take up a family of shells, at each meeting, for discussion and examination, the evenings assuming the character of a Symposium, with short talks by several of the members, covering the nomenclature, classification, geographical distribution, habits and characteristics of the family, with a comparison of fossil and living forms.

Much interest was added by the large number of species from the Natural History Society's study collections, shown at the meetings through the kindness of Mr. Charles W. Johnson, and by specimens from the private collections of the members.

The families discussed were the Strombidae, Cypraeidae,